

THE HOME ACTIVITIES OF A SELECTED GROUP OF GIRLS
IN NEGRO HIGH SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS

by

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INTRODUCTION

The enactment of the National Vocational Act in 1917, often known as the Smith Hughes Act, was the real beginning of home economics in the Negro high schools of Arkansas. Other vocational acts since then have further aided in its development including the most recent one, the George Deen Act of 1936. All of these acts have emphasized the preparation of girls and women for carrying on successfully the vocation of homemaking either as helpers in their parents' homes or homemakers in their own. Just how to do this has been a concern of those responsible for the administration and teaching of home economics in Arkansas, as well as throughout the United States.

In planning an educational program for any vocation, acquaintance with the particular line of work is essential. Important, too, are an understanding of what education is necessary and some idea of how it can be provided. Home economics which prepares for homemaking makes no exception to these principles. An examination of many of the recent school programs and courses in home economics shows that in their planning some consideration has been given to homes and the activities carried on within them. Even though this has resulted in improved work in home economics in the secondary schools, there is need to go further in this direction in building home economics curriculums.

A home economics program which functions in the lives of the girls and their families should be the goal of all administrators and teachers in home economics. Such is not possible if the teachers and the teaching are kept within the school room. There should be a connecting bond between the

school and the home activities of the girls. The home background and the activities in which the girls engage should be known and considered. The teaching should be such that it helps the girls to do better the activities they do regularly in their homes and also to learn others that they can do with satisfaction to themselves and their families. In such endeavor the services of the entire community are needed.

The Negro schools for a long time everywhere attempted to follow the same curriculum for home economics that had been planned for the other schools. Many difficulties arose in this procedure because of the difference in backgrounds, and in home and community resources available to the pupils of the two groups of schools. Since 1937, a conscious effort has been made in Arkansas, to plan a program in home economics specifically for the Negro high school girls. The idea has been to provide school activities and experiences which have significant value in helping Negro girls solve their homemaking problems. To do this successfully, information is needed concerning the girls' home backgrounds and their activities that are related to their homes and family living. This study was made to ascertain the home activities of Negro girls enrolled in home economics courses in Arkansas high schools, and to obtain information that will help Negro home economics teachers of this state in planning more effective home economics programs for these girls.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature indicated that few studies had been made of the home activities of Negro high school girls even though many such ones had been reported of other high school girls. An interesting fact was noted though that the findings of all the studies were very similar, regardless

of where they had been made.

Owens (1932) made a study of the home activities and housing conditions of Negro girls in the rural secondary schools of Virginia as an index to their curricular needs. She obtained her data by the questionnaire method from girls enrolled in 12 county training schools in Virginia. She found that many of the girls and mothers were employed outside the home and that the girls carried on much of the home work. A definite need for improving the dietetic practices of the girls was evident because of their poor food habits. Many of the girls were employed in wage earning occupations at an early age. The standards of living in the homes were extremely low.

Yerwood (1936) studied certain housing conditions and activities of Negro girls enrolled in federally aided schools in Texas as an index to their educational needs. Questionnaires were used to obtain the data. The purpose of her study was to discover the needs of the high school girls in these schools in order that courses in home economics might contribute more to the development of the girls, their families, and their communities. Poor housing facilities, low incomes, poor sanitary and recreational facilities, lack of knowledge in the care and guidance of children, and unsatisfactory family relationships were typical conditions in the families of the group studied.

Peebles (1937) made a study of certain home and community conditions of rural Negroes in Arkansas as one basis for improving the home economics program at the secondary level. A state wide questionnaire survey was made of home conditions, community activities and interests of girls in rural high schools. She had returns from 616 girls and 33 teachers. She found small houses, large families, poor sanitary facilities, low incomes, limited social and recreational advantages to be the general rule. The girls, all,

had much responsibility in carrying on the activities of the home.

Keith (1938) investigated the social background of the women students enrolled at Samuel Houston College for Negroes during 1937-38. Her purpose was to obtain information concerning the present and future needs of the women students that could be used in improving the home economics program at this college. Though the standards of living in the families of these women were higher than those reported in other studies most of the families had low incomes. Many of the mothers worked outside of the home. Poor relations existed between the family members and few were making the most of their home and family resources. A general home economics program that would prepare the girls for both wage earning and homemaking was recommended.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The data for this study were obtained by means of check lists from Negro high school girls in rural and small town high schools in Arkansas (Appendix). The purpose of the study was explained to the Negro home economics teachers of Arkansas, at a conference in the fall of 1939, and their cooperation asked. Directions were also given at this time in regard to the administering and checking of the lists. Those teachers who indicated a desire to participate in the study and who were teaching in a typical rural or town community of the state were invited to cooperate in the study.

Check lists were sent to nine of the teachers and 170 lists were checked by their high school girls according to the directions given and returned. The town high schools represented in the study were Eldorado, Forrest City, Helena, Pine Bluff and Hope; the rural high schools were Monticello, Magnolia, Conway and Armorel. The data were tabulated, analyzed and evaluated and the findings listed and summarized.

FINDINGS

One hundred and seventy Negro girls of nine high schools in Arkansas participated in this study. The towns in which these schools were located included Eldorado, Hope, Forrest City, Helena and Pine Bluff, and the rural communities of Monticello, Menifee, Magnolia and Armorel. Forty per cent of the girls lived in rural areas and 60 per cent lived in town. The town girls lived a distance from school that ranged from one-half to two miles, and rural girls lived from three to 20 miles from school. The median for the girls in town was one mile and for the rural girls seven miles. The distance the town girls lived from the business section ranged from one-half to three miles and that of the farm girls ranged from one-half to 30 miles. The median for the girls in town was one mile and that of rural girls was four miles. Seventy-seven and six-tenths per cent of the girls checked that they walked to school and 10.6 per cent of them rode. The largest percentage of the girls who rode were rural ones.

Eighty-eight and two-tenths per cent of the town girls and 64.7 per cent of the rural girls had mothers living. Sixty-three and seven-tenths per cent of the town girls and 60.6 per cent of the rural girls had fathers living. The mothers of a little more than 10 per cent of both rural and town girls were deceased and approximately 14 per cent of the fathers were.

A larger percentage of the town girls had parents living than did the rural ones and a larger percentage of both town and rural girls had mothers living than had fathers living.

Seventy per cent of the group indicated that they lived in the homes of their parents. About 76 per cent of the town girls lived in the homes

of their parents and 60.5 per cent of the rural girls did. Ten and eight-tenths per cent of the town girls lived with aunts and 4.9 per cent of them lived with grandmothers. None of the rural girls indicated that they lived with aunts or grandmothers. A small percentage of both rural and town girls said that they lived with their brothers or sisters.

A large percentage of both rural and town girls checked that their parents lived together as shown in Table 1. Seventy and six-tenths of the farm girls and 73.5 per cent of the town girls indicated that their parents lived together. Seventy-nine and four-tenths per cent of the group said that their mothers were living and 62.4 per cent of them said that their fathers were living. A much larger percentage of town girls had mothers living than did rural girls, however there was little difference in the percentage of town and rural girls who had fathers living. A larger percentage of the girls had mothers living than had fathers living. As a group the girls were not from broken homes.

More of the rural girls had brothers and sisters than did the town girls. This is to be expected because the rural group had larger families than the town group. Sixty-four and seven-tenths per cent of the rural girls had brothers and 53 per cent of the town girls did. The percentage of rural and town girls who had sisters was 44.1; there was little difference in the percentage of rural and town girls who had sisters in the family.

Other relatives living with the family group were uncles, cousins, grandmothers and grandfathers as indicated in Table 1. None of the girls said that they had both a grandmother and grandfather living with their family, nor did they have both aunts and uncles living with their family. Fifteen and seven-tenths per cent of town girls had grandmothers living with

their families and only 5.9 per cent of rural ones did. Most of the homes had only the immediate family of father, mother, and children.

Few of the families had roomers or boarders living in their homes. Ten per cent of the group had roomers and 2.4 per cent had boarders. More of the town families had roomers than did the rural ones.

Table 1. Family members at home.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|-----------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Parents live together | ; | 73.5 | ; | 70.6 | ; | 72.4 |
| Father | ; | 63.7 | ; | 60.6 | ; | 62.4 |
| Mother | ; | 88.2 | ; | 64.7 | ; | 79.4 |
| Brothers | ; | 53.0 | ; | 64.7 | ; | 57.6 |
| Sisters | ; | 42.2 | ; | 47.1 | ; | 44.1 |
| Uncles | ; | 9.8 | ; | 8.8 | ; | 9.4 |
| Aunts | ; | 3.9 | ; | 7.4 | ; | 5.3 |
| Cousins | ; | 5.9 | ; | 8.8 | ; | 7.1 |
| Grandmother | ; | 15.7 | ; | 5.9 | ; | 11.8 |
| Grandfather | ; | 6.9 | ; | 4.4 | ; | 5.9 |

The rural girls indicated that the sizes of their families ranged in number from two to 15 members, and the median was eight. The sizes of the town girls' families ranged from two to 21 members and the median was five members. The number of members living at home for the town girls' families ranged from two to 11 and the median was four. For those of the rural group the range was from two to 14 and the median was six. Rural families on the whole were larger than town ones.

The median age of girls in town families was 10 and the range was from three months to 27 years. The median age of boys in town families was 13 and the range was from one to 26. The median age for rural girls was 16 and the range was from five months to 27 years. The median age for the

rural boys was 14 and the range was nine months to 35 years. These figures indicated that the children of town families were younger than those of rural families.

Thirty-six and four-tenths per cent of the girls said that the occupation of their fathers was farming as indicated in Table 2. The occupation of 14.7 per cent of the town girls' fathers was farming. The largest percentage of the fathers in the town group were either day laborers or semi skilled workers. In the semi skilled class were included the carpenters, plumbers and electricians. Twenty-four and five-tenths per cent of the town fathers were day laborers and 15.7 per cent of them were semi skilled workers. A very small percentage of both town and rural girls said that their fathers were day laborers and 15.7 per cent of them were semi skilled workers. A very small percentage of both town and rural girls said that their fathers were in professional work.

About 24 per cent of the group checked that their mothers worked outside the home. The work most commonly done by the rural mothers was working in the field. The town mothers did housework, laundry and caring for children.

Table 2. Occupation of fathers.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Farming | 14.7 | 69.1 | 36.4 | |
| Day laborer | 24.5 | 7.4 | 17.6 | |
| W.P.A. worker | 13.7 | 2.9 | 9.4 | |
| Semi skilled worker | 15.7 | -- | 9.4 | |
| Minister | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | |
| Teacher | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 | |
| | ; | ; | ; | |

Only 14.7 per cent of the group said that they knew their family income. The rural girls were better informed on this than the town girls. The median income of both town and rural families was \$50 per month. The range of income for the town families was \$20 to \$164 per month, and that of the rural group was \$16.75 to \$100. According to the amounts given, the families in town had higher incomes than the rural families. However the incomes of both groups were generally low.

Thirty-two and nine-tenths per cent of both the rural and town girls said that their families kept budgets. Forty and two-tenths per cent of the ones who checked this item were town girls and 22 per cent were rural girls.

The number of rooms in the homes of the girls in town ranged from two to nine and the median was five. The number of rooms in the homes of the rural girls ranged from two to nine and the median was four rooms. Forty-six and seven-tenths per cent of town girls and 29.4 per cent of rural girls had their own bedrooms in their homes.

The checking of the girls showed that the number of persons who shared the bedrooms of the town girls ranged from one to four with a median of two; for the rural girls the range was from one to six and the median two.

The number of clothes closets in the homes of rural girls ranged from one to six and the median was one; however, 10 of the girls said that there were no closets in their homes. The number of clothes closets in the homes of rural girls ranged from one to three and the median was one. Six of these girls said that they had no closets in their homes. Forty-seven and three-tenths per cent of the town girls and 41.2 per cent of the rural girls had clothes closets in their bedrooms.

Fifty-one and nine-tenths per cent of the town girls and 52.9 per cent of the rural girls said that the families owned the homes, and according to

the girls a larger percentage of the rural families were still making payments on their homes than town families were.

The range in the tenure for farm families was from one to 17 years and the median was eight years. The range in tenure for town families was one to 20 years and the median was 12 years. The figures suggest that the town families had lived in one place longer than the rural families had.

Seventy-seven and five-tenths per cent of town girls checked the grades in which their fathers stopped school and 75.4 per cent of them checked the grades in which their mothers stopped school. The range of grades in which the fathers stopped was from the second grade to four year college; the median grade was eighth. The grade range and median grade for the town mothers was the same as that for the fathers although 41 of the mothers had stopped in the eighth and ninth grades and only 23 of the fathers stopped in these grades as given in Table 3.

Seventy-five per cent of the rural girls checked the grades in which their fathers stopped school and 67.9 per cent of them checked the grades in which their mothers stopped school. The median grade and the grade range for the rural fathers and mothers were the same. The range was from second grade to sophomore college and the median was seventh grade. The figures show that the town families had more schooling than the rural families. Few of the girls in either the town or rural group indicated that their parents had college education.

Table 3. Schooling of parents.

| Grades | Elementary and high school | | | | | | | | | | | | College | | | |
|--------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Father | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town | -- | -- | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 3 | -- | 3 |
| Rural | -- | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| Total | -- | 2 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 16 | 11 | 33 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 5 | -- | 3 |
| Mother | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Town | -- | 1 | -- | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 27 | 14 | 8 | -- | 11 | -- | 3 | -- | 2 |
| Rural | -- | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | -- | 2 | -- | -- |
| Total | -- | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 37 | 19 | 13 | 2 | 13 | -- | 5 | -- | 2 |

The ages of the girls ranged from 14 to 24 years. Twenty-two and nine-tenths per cent of the girls were 17 years of age as indicated in Table 4. This age group had the largest number of girls of all the age groups. Twenty-five per cent of the rural girls were 17 years old and 21.5 per cent of the town girls were. Twenty and six-tenths per cent of all the girls were 16 years old; 29.4 per cent of the rural girls were of this age and 14.7 per cent of the town girls were. Nineteen and six-tenths per cent of the town girls were 18 years old and 17.3 per cent of the rural girls were in this age group. Twelve and nine-tenths per cent of the entire group indicated their age was 15. There was little difference in the percentage of rural and town girls in this age group. The largest group of town girls were 17 and 18 years of age and more of the rural girls were 16 and 17 years of age.

Table 4. Ages of girls.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Fourteen | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.9 | |
| Fifteen | 13.7 | 11.8 | 12.9 | |
| Sixteen | 14.7 | 29.4 | 20.6 | |
| Seventeen | 21.5 | 25.0 | 22.9 | |
| Eighteen | 19.6 | 17.3 | 18.8 | |
| Nineteen | 5.9 | 8.8 | 7.1 | |
| Twenty | 3.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | |
| Twenty-four | 1.9 | -- | 1.2 | |

Twenty-eight and two-tenths per cent of the girls indicated that they were in the eleventh grade. Forty-seven per cent of the rural girls and 15.7 per cent of the town girls were in the eleventh grade as shown in Table 5. The twelfth grade had the second largest percentage, 22.4 per cent,

of the girls in this study. Twenty-one and two-tenths per cent of the girls were in the ninth grade and 17.6 per cent were in the tenth grade. The largest percentage of town girls were in the ninth and twelfth grades. The largest percentage of rural girls were in the tenth and eleventh grades.

Table 5. Grades of girls.

| | ; | ; | ; |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total |
| | ; | ; | ; |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Fifth | 0.9 | -- | 0.6 |
| Sixth | 0.9 | -- | 0.6 |
| Seventh | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Eighth | 2.9 | 7.4 | 4.7 |
| Ninth | 27.5 | 11.6 | 21.2 |
| Tenth | 19.6 | 14.7 | 17.6 |
| Eleventh | 15.7 | 47.1 | 28.2 |
| Twelfth | 29.4 | 11.6 | 22.4 |

Most of the group had home economics in the ninth and tenth grades. Table 6 indicates that 62.4 per cent of the girls had home economics in the tenth grade and 74.1 per cent had it in the ninth grade. About the same percentage of town and rural girls had home economics in the ninth grade, but more rural girls had it in the tenth grade than did town girls. Forty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the group had home economics in the eighth grade and only 14.1 per cent had it in the twelfth grade. A fairly large percentage of the girls had the course in the seventh and eighth grades. On the whole more rural girls appeared to have had home economics courses than the town ones.

Table 6. Grades in which girls had home economics.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Fifth | ; | 0.9 | ; | 1.5 | ; | 1.2 |
| Sixth | ; | 2.9 | ; | 2.9 | ; | 2.9 |
| Seventh | ; | 36.3 | ; | 48.5 | ; | 41.2 |
| Eighth | ; | 42.2 | ; | 58.2 | ; | 48.8 |
| Ninth | ; | 73.5 | ; | 75.0 | ; | 74.1 |
| Tenth | ; | 54.9 | ; | 73.5 | ; | 62.4 |
| Eleventh | ; | 25.5 | ; | 55.9 | ; | 37.6 |
| Twelfth | ; | 14.7 | ; | 13.1 | ; | 14.1 |

The girls indicated that foods and clothing courses or units were taken more frequently than any others in home economics. Art and family health were taken least often. Table 7 indicates that 91.4 per cent of the group had taken foods, and 90 per cent had taken clothing courses or units in school. Child care had been taken by 75.3 per cent of the girls and home management by 74.1 per cent of them.

On the whole it appeared that a fairly well rounded program of work had been offered the group through the home economics curriculum. The programs of the rural girls seemed a little superior to those of the girls in town inasmuch as they could be judged by the units and courses checked by the girls.

Table 7. Courses in home economics taken by girls.

| | Town | Rural | Total |
|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Foods | 85.3 | 100.0 | 91.5 |
| Clothing | 84.2 | 98.5 | 90.0 |
| Child care | 77.5 | 72.1 | 75.3 |
| Family relations | 54.9 | 63.2 | 58.2 |
| Home management | 66.7 | 85.3 | 74.1 |
| Family health | 47.1 | 55.9 | 50.6 |
| Care of sick | 60.8 | 66.2 | 62.9 |
| Art | 31.4 | 35.3 | 32.9 |

A much larger percentage of the town girls expected to finish high school than did the rural girls. However, about the same percentage of rural as town girls expected to go to college. Ninety-eight per cent of the town girls expected to go to college and 80.9 per cent of the rural girls did. Seventy-four and one-tenth per cent of both rural and town girls expected to go to college.

Fifty-nine and eight-tenths per cent of town girls indicated that they wanted to work after finishing high school or college. Some of the town girls checked more than one type of work which they would like to do. Fourteen and seven-tenths per cent of the town girls said that they would like to become nurses; and about half of these girls said that they also wanted to go to college. Twenty-seven and six-tenths per cent of the town and 4.4 per cent of the rural girls said they wanted to marry.

The type of work which the girls checked most frequently were beauty culture, nursing and housework.

Kerosene was most commonly used for lighting in the homes of the rural girls and electricity in those of the town girls. Fifty per cent of the

town girls and 7.35 per cent of the rural girls used electricity. Kerosene was used by 60.6 per cent of the entire group of families, by 88.2 per cent of rural families and 43.1 per cent of the town homes. Table 8 shows that almost as many of the town homes used kerosene as they did electricity for lighting.

Table 8. Source of light in the homes.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Electricity | 50.0 | 7.4 | 32.9 | |
| Gas | 3.9 | -- | 2.4 | |
| Kerosene | 43.1 | 88.2 | 60.6 | |

Most of the homes were heated with stoves. However, many girls suggested that fireplaces and stoves were used in their homes. The fireplace was used more in rural homes as indicated in Table 9. Twenty-nine and four-tenths per cent of the rural homes and 5.9 per cent of town homes used the fireplace.

Although wood was not the only source of heat in the homes it was used by 78.8 per cent of the families. Some of the girls indicated that they used a combination of wood and coal or wood, coal and gas for heating purposes. Coal and gas were used more frequently for heating purposes by the town families than by the rural ones.

Table 9. Heating facilities and source of heat in homes.

| | Town | Rural | Total |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Fireplace | 5.9 | 29.4 | 15.3 |
| Stove | 91.2 | 85.3 | 88.8 |
| Wood | 81.4 | 75.0 | 78.8 |
| Coal | 19.6 | 10.3 | 15.9 |
| Gas | 17.6 | 1.5 | 11.2 |
| Kerosene | 6.9 | -- | 4.1 |

Electrical equipment was not found in rural homes to any considerable extent. This situation may exist because few rural homes had electricity as indicated in Table 8 above.

The electric iron was the most commonly used appliance owned by the girls. Forty-six per cent of the town girls checked this item and 2.9 per cent of the rural ones did. Eleven and seven-tenths per cent of town girls indicated in Table 10 that electric waffle irons and sewing machines were owned by the family. The toaster and refrigerator were next in importance as checked by the girls. Six and eight-tenths per cent of the town girls checked the vacuum cleaner and electric fan as being owned by their families.

Less than three per cent of rural girls checked any item of electrical equipment being owned by the family.

The girls indicated that they used the iron, sewing machine, refrigerator and vacuum cleaner more frequently than they did the other electrical appliances in their homes.

Table 10. Electrical equipment found in homes.

| | Town | Rural | Total |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Electric iron | 46.1 | 2.9 | 28.8 |
| Waffle iron | 11.8 | -- | 7.1 |
| Washing machine | 5.9 | 1.5 | 4.1 |
| Refrigerator | 7.8 | 1.5 | 5.3 |
| Sewing machine | 11.8 | 1.5 | 7.6 |
| Vacuum cleaner | 6.9 | 1.5 | 4.7 |
| Toaster | 9.8 | -- | 5.9 |
| Coffee maker | 2.9 | -- | 1.7 |
| Churn | 1.0 | -- | 0.6 |
| Fan | 6.9 | -- | 2.9 |
| Egg beater | 1.0 | -- | 0.6 |

Stationary bath tubs were found only in the homes of the town girls to any extent. Sixty-seven and six-tenths per cent of the town homes and 2.9 per cent of the rural homes had stationary bath tubs.

Forty-nine per cent of the town families and 80.9 per cent of the rural families had sewing machines in their homes. Fifty-nine and nine-tenths per cent of the rural girls and 34.3 per cent of the town girls indicated that their sewing machines were in good order.

More than three times as many rural girls as town girls had steam pressure cookers in their homes. Sixty-nine per cent of the rural girls had steam pressure cookers and 17.6 per cent of the town girls did.

A larger percentage of the girls had radios in their homes than pianos or phonographs. Fifty per cent of the group had radios in their homes, 33.5 per cent of them had pianos and 19.4 per cent had phonographs. Almost twice as many town girls had radios as rural girls, but seven per cent more rural girls had pianos than did the town girls. Twenty-two per cent of the rural girls had phonographs and 17.6 per cent of the town

girls had them in their homes.

Eighty-one and seven-tenths per cent of the girls said their families subscribed to newspapers. Ninety-one and two-tenths per cent of town girls and 67.9 per cent of rural girls' families had newspaper subscriptions. The checking of the girls indicated that 62.9 per cent of both rural and farm families read the newspaper. Ninety-one and two-tenths per cent of town girls read the paper and only 20.6 per cent of the rural girls did.

Eighty-eight and two-tenths per cent of the town girls and 44.1 per cent of the rural girls indicated that their homes had toilet facilities. More than half of the girls who checked this item said that their toilets were surface ones; 73.5 per cent of the rural girls and 41.2 per cent of the town girls had the surface toilets. Slightly less than 10 per cent of the town girls had sanitary pit toilets and 37.3 per cent of them had flush toilets. Less than two per cent of the rural girls had flush toilets.

Most of the girls said that they had water in their homes. Eighty-eight and three-tenths per cent of town and 69.1 per cent of rural homes had water in them according to the checking of the girls. Only the town girls had city water in their homes; city water was used by about 75 per cent of the town girls. A small percentage of the town homes used well and pump water. About the same percentage of rural girls had pump water in their homes as had well water as shown in Table 11.

Table 11. Source of water used by homes.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| City water | ; | 73.5 | ; | -- | ; | 44.1 |
| Well | ; | 13.7 | ; | 32.4 | ; | 21.2 |
| Pump | ; | 5.9 | ; | 33.7 | ; | 17.1 |
| Spring | ; | .9 | ; | 4.4 | ; | 2.4 |

Few of the girls were given an allowance by their parents. A larger percentage of the town girls than the rural ones had an allowance. About 40 per cent of the town girls and 16.2 per cent of the rural girls were given an allowance. Seventy and six-tenths per cent of the rural girls and 62.7 per cent of the town girls earned their spending money.

Most of the rural girls earned their spending money by working in the field, doing housework and laundry, and by sewing. Thirty-five and three-tenths per cent of the town girls earned their spending money by doing housework as indicated in Table 12. Many of the town girls earned money through the N.Y.A., by sewing and doing beauty work.

Table 12. Ways the girls earn money.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Beauty work | ; | 12.7 | ; | 7.4 | ; | 10.6 |
| Care of children | ; | 6.9 | ; | 7.4 | ; | 7.1 |
| Cooking | ; | 11.8 | ; | 4.4 | ; | 8.8 |
| Working in field | ; | 3.9 | ; | 62.1 | ; | 27.1 |
| Housework | ; | 35.3 | ; | 20.6 | ; | 29.4 |
| Laundry | ; | 9.8 | ; | 10.3 | ; | 10.0 |
| Sewing | ; | 13.7 | ; | 11.8 | ; | 12.9 |
| Art | ; | 0.9 | ; | -- | ; | 0.6 |
| Cafe work | ; | 0.9 | ; | -- | ; | 0.6 |
| Clerical | ; | 3.9 | ; | -- | ; | 2.4 |
| N.Y.A. | ; | 13.7 | ; | 4.4 | ; | 10.0 |

Thirty-four and seven-tenths per cent of the entire group spent their earnings for themselves. Forty and one-tenth per cent of town girls and 26.4 per cent of rural girls checked this item. Thirty-five and eight-tenths per cent of both town and rural girls shared their earnings with their families. Forty-four per cent of the rural and 30.3 per cent of the town girls shared their money with their families.

The majority of both rural and town girls spent their earnings for clothing and school supplies as shown in Table 13. About 70 per cent of the group spent their earnings for school supplies and 73.5 per cent spent it for clothing. Seventy-two and one-half per cent of the town girls and 57.2 per cent of the rural ones used their money for care of their hair. About an equal number of the town and rural girls used their earnings for cosmetics and shows. A small percentage of girls in town spent their earnings for dances while rural girls spent nothing on dances.

Table 13. How girls' earnings were spent.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Clothing | 72.5 | 75.0 | 73.5 | |
| Cosmetics | 52.9 | 47.1 | 50.6 | |
| Hair | 72.5 | 57.2 | 66.5 | |
| Hose | 66.7 | 64.7 | 65.9 | |
| School lunch | 60.8 | 48.5 | 55.9 | |
| School supplies | 72.5 | 72.1 | 72.3 | |
| Shows | 60.8 | 45.7 | 56.7 | |
| Dances | 9.8 | -- | 5.9 | |

Ninety-four and seven-tenths per cent of the families obtained their clothing by purchasing it, and yet approximately 15 per cent of both groups obtained their clothing by exchange of labor as is shown in Table 14. Most

of the families obtained their clothing both by purchasing and exchange of labor. Gifts were not a source of their clothing to any great extent. The town girls were somewhat higher in the purchasing of their clothing than were the rural girls.

Table 14. How the family's clothing was obtained.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|-------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Purchased | ; | 99.0 | ; | 88.2 | ; | 94.7 |
| Gifts | ; | 4.9 | ; | 1.5 | ; | 3.5 |
| Exchange of labor | ; | 14.7 | ; | 14.7 | ; | 14.7 |

The greatest percentage of the group, 60 per cent, indicated that they obtained their clothing at department stores. Of these girls, 90.2 per cent were from the town and 14.7 per cent were from the rural areas. The mail order house ranked second and the general merchandise store third as places for buying clothing. Table 15 shows that rural families did an almost equal amount of buying from department stores, general merchandise stores and mail order houses. The first choice of the town group was the department store and the second the mail order house.

Table 15. Where the family's clothing was bought.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|---------------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Chain store | ; | 29.4 | ; | 5.9 | ; | 20.0 |
| General merchandise store | ; | 46.2 | ; | 14.7 | ; | 33.5 |
| Department store | ; | 90.2 | ; | 14.7 | ; | 60.0 |
| Mail order house | ; | 60.8 | ; | 13.1 | ; | 41.7 |
| Rummage sale | ; | 2.9 | ; | 1.5 | ; | 2.9 |

About 90 per cent of the girls indicated that their families purchased part of their clothing by cash. The figures given showed that all of the town families and 76.5 per cent of the rural families paid cash for part of their clothing. Fifteen and eight-tenths per cent of the families paid for their clothing by weekly payments. More than four times as many town families used the weekly payment system as did rural ones. Table 16 indicates that a larger percentage of all families purchased clothing by cash than by any other plan.

Table 16. How clothing was paid for.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|----------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Cash | ; | 100.0 | ; | 76.5 | ; | 90.6 |
| Weekly | ; | 22.5 | ; | 5.9 | ; | 15.8 |
| Monthly | ; | -- | ; | 2.9 | ; | 1.2 |
| Twice per year | ; | -- | ; | -- | ; | -- |
| Yearly | ; | .9 | ; | -- | ; | 0.6 |
| Work | ; | 1.9 | ; | 1.5 | ; | 1.7 |

About 96 per cent of the group obtained their food by purchasing. Ninety-nine per cent of town families and 91.2 per cent of rural families purchased their food as shown in Table 17.

Exchange of labor was the means of obtaining food by 10.8 per cent of town and 2.9 per cent of rural families. Many of the town families indicated that they received a portion of their food by purchasing and the balance as gifts or in exchange for labor.

Table 17. How food not produced at home was obtained by family.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|-------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Purchased | ; | 99.0 | ; | 91.2 | ; | 95.9 |
| Gifts | ; | 4.9 | ; | 2.9 | ; | 3.5 |
| Exchange of labor | ; | 10.8 | ; | 2.9 | ; | 7.6 |

The families of the girls did not rely upon any one kind of store for purchasing their food as suggested in Table 18.

Seventy-eight and two-tenths per cent of the girls checked that their food was obtained from independent grocers. Eighty-two per cent of the town girls checked this item and 78.2 per cent of the rural ones did. Chain store patronage was indicated by 31.8 per cent of the group giving this store second rank as a place of purchasing food. Thirty-five and three-tenths per cent of the rural group checked the chain store and 29.4 per cent of the town group did. It was evident also that the peddler and the roadside market should not be overlooked as a medium for the purchasing of food, especially in rural districts.

Table 18. Where the family's food was purchased.

| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
|--------------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Commissary | ; | 3.9 | ; | 7.4 | ; | 5.3 |
| Peddler | ; | 11.8 | ; | 16.2 | ; | 13.5 |
| Chain store | ; | 29.4 | ; | 35.3 | ; | 31.8 |
| Independent grocer | ; | 82.4 | ; | 72.1 | ; | 78.2 |
| Roadside market | ; | 11.8 | ; | 8.9 | ; | 10.6 |

A large percentage of the girls stated the family's food was purchased by cash. However, most of the families used a combination of cash and weekly payments, or cash and weekly or monthly payments for their food. Seventy-one and seven-tenths per cent of the group used the cash plan. Seventy-six and five-tenths per cent of the rural families used this plan and 68.6 per cent of town families did. Table 19 suggests that payment of food bills at the end of the year is a fairly common practice of rural people.

Table 19. How food was paid for.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; | | |
|----------------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| | ; | Town | ; | Rural | ; | Total |
| | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent | ; | Per cent |
| Cash | ; | 68.6 | ; | 76.5 | ; | 71.7 |
| Weekly | ; | 34.3 | ; | 17.3 | ; | 27.6 |
| Monthly | ; | 17.6 | ; | 8.8 | ; | 20.0 |
| Twice per year | ; | -- | ; | 1.5 | ; | 0.6 |
| Yearly | ; | -- | ; | 16.2 | ; | 6.5 |
| Work | ; | -- | ; | 4.4 | ; | 1.8 |
| | ; | | ; | | ; | |

The girls in town carried on more activities related to the preparing and serving of food than did the rural girls. Those checked as being frequently done by a majority of the girls were activities that involved the setting of the table, clearing away, washing and wiping dishes. Table 20 shows that 43.5 per cent of the group prepared breakfast and 41.1 per cent prepared dinner. Seventy and five-tenths per cent of both farm and town girls washed dishes. There was little difference in the percentage of town and rural girls who performed these three activities. The luncheon meal seemed least important as a task of the girls.

Table 20. Activities related to foods participated in by girls.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|-------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Plan breakfast | 37.2 | 30.8 | 34.7 | 37.2 | 33.7 | 35.8 | 14.7 | 23.5 | 18.2 |
| Prepare breakfast | 43.1 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 36.2 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 6.8 | 11.7 | 8.8 |
| Scrape and stack dishes | 63.7 | 58.2 | 61.8 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 19.4 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 |
| Wash dishes | 69.6 | 72.0 | 70.5 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 15.8 | 0.9 | 23.5 | 10.0 |
| Wash and wipe dishes | 72.5 | 62.0 | 68.2 | 18.6 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| Plan evening meals | 37.2 | 26.4 | 32.9 | 45.1 | 37.9 | 42.3 | 10.7 | 17.3 | 13.5 |
| Prepare evening meals | 47.0 | 32.3 | 41.1 | 32.3 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 11.7 | 14.7 | 12.9 |
| Plan lunch | 29.4 | 33.7 | 31.1 | 40.1 | 33.7 | 37.6 | 15.6 | 22.0 | 18.2 |
| Prepare lunch | 32.3 | 25.0 | 29.4 | 42.1 | 39.7 | 41.1 | 12.7 | 22.0 | 16.4 |
| Pack school lunch | 10.7 | 4.4 | 8.2 | 21.5 | 30.8 | 25.2 | 40.1 | 51.4 | 44.7 |
| Set the table | 73.5 | 47.2 | 67.0 | 19.6 | 23.5 | 21.1 | -- | 5.8 | 2.3 |
| Care for garbage | 44.1 | 36.7 | 41.1 | 24.5 | 30.8 | 27.0 | 17.6 | 17.3 | 17.6 |

Apples and bananas ranked highest as fruits liked by the group as shown in Table 21. Apples were liked about the same by the girls and their families, although the town families liked apples better than the rural ones. Bananas were liked about the same by both the town and rural girls and their families. Other fruits well liked by the group were peaches, dried fruits and lemons.

Oranges, peaches and dried fruits were prepared most frequently by the rural girls and apples and grapefruit were prepared most frequently by the town girls. The indications were that rural girls prepared more fruits than town girls.

Table 21. Fruits used by the girls and their families.

| | Fruits prepared by girls | | | Fruits liked by girls | | | Fruits liked by the family | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Apples | 78.4 | 70.6 | 75.3 | 78.4 | 70.5 | 75.3 | 82.3 | 66.1 | 75.9 |
| Bananas | 55.8 | 51.5 | 54.1 | 67.6 | 63.2 | 65.9 | 66.6 | 62.0 | 64.7 |
| Dried fruits | 57.8 | 66.2 | 61.8 | 60.7 | 60.5 | 60.6 | 58.8 | 62.0 | 60.0 |
| Figs | 28.4 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 36.2 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 36.2 | 62.0 | 46.5 |
| Grapes | 30.4 | 35.3 | 32.4 | 37.2 | 50.0 | 42.4 | 37.2 | 47.0 | 41.2 |
| Grapefruit | 52.9 | 42.6 | 48.8 | 56.8 | 47.0 | 53.0 | 37.2 | 47.0 | 41.2 |
| Lemons | 36.3 | 42.6 | 38.8 | 44.1 | 50.0 | 46.5 | 56.8 | 44.0 | 51.8 |
| Oranges | 36.3 | 50.0 | 41.7 | 69.6 | 62.0 | 66.5 | 43.1 | 58.2 | 49.4 |
| Pears | 36.3 | 41.2 | 38.2 | 40.1 | 48.5 | 43.5 | 37.2 | 50.0 | 42.4 |
| Peaches | 52.9 | 75.0 | 61.8 | 46.0 | 75.0 | 63.5 | 56.8 | 73.5 | 63.5 |
| Plums | 31.4 | 51.5 | 39.4 | 39.2 | 54.4 | 45.3 | 36.2 | 51.4 | 42.4 |

A large variety of vegetables are prepared by both the town and rural girls as indicated in Table 22. The vegetables prepared most frequently were potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, string beans, turnips and peas. Eighty per cent of the girls said that they prepared potatoes in their homes; about 67 per cent of them prepared cabbage and tomatoes and approximately 65 per cent of them prepared turnips. The rural girls did much more preparation of vegetables than did the town girls.

The vegetable liked best by the girls was potatoes; 82.4 per cent of the girls liked potatoes. Other vegetables liked by the girls were cabbage, string beans, tomatoes and turnips.

The vegetable liked best by the families was potatoes. Eighty-one and seven-tenths per cent of the girls said that their families liked them. More than 75 per cent of the girls' families liked cabbage and string beans. Other vegetables liked by the families were peas, tomatoes, turnips, greens, navy beans and beets.

Table 22. Vegetables used by the girls and their families.

| | Vegetables prepared by girls | | | Vegetables liked by girls | | | Vegetables liked by the family | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Beans, string | 60.8 | 70.6 | 65.9 | 74.5 | 72.1 | 73.5 | 72.8 | 82.4 | 78.8 |
| Beans, navy | 52.9 | 69.1 | 59.4 | 55.8 | 66.2 | 60.0 | 57.8 | 72.1 | 63.5 |
| Beets | 48.0 | 62.1 | 53.5 | 50.9 | 58.2 | 54.1 | 60.8 | 63.2 | 61.9 |
| Cabbage | 70.8 | 63.2 | 67.6 | 73.5 | 82.4 | 77.1 | 73.5 | 85.3 | 78.2 |
| Carrots | 22.5 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 40.2 | 30.9 | 36.5 | 41.2 | 44.1 | 42.4 |
| Greens | 51.9 | 77.9 | 62.4 | 66.7 | 64.7 | 65.9 | 62.7 | 72.1 | 66.5 |
| Okra | 41.1 | 79.4 | 56.5 | 50.0 | 52.9 | 50.6 | 43.1 | 62.1 | 50.6 |
| Peas | 64.7 | 63.2 | 64.1 | 68.6 | 75.0 | 71.2 | 70.8 | 77.9 | 73.5 |
| Potatoes | 76.2 | 85.2 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 80.9 | 82.4 | 80.4 | 83.8 | 81.7 |
| Spinach | 47.1 | 48.5 | 47.6 | 49.0 | 45.7 | 47.6 | 54.9 | 55.9 | 55.3 |
| Squash | 37.3 | 51.5 | 42.9 | 41.1 | 44.1 | 42.4 | 42.2 | 52.9 | 46.5 |
| Tomatoes | 62.7 | 75.0 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 69.1 | 67.6 | 66.6 | 70.6 | 68.2 |
| Turnips | 62.7 | 70.6 | 65.3 | 62.7 | 62.1 | 61.8 | 62.7 | 67.9 | 64.7 |

Eighty-six and five-tenths per cent of the girls indicated that they prepared eggs in the home. Seventy-four and seven-tenths per cent of them prepared bacon, 68.8 per cent prepared ham and 67.6 per cent prepared chicken. A large percentage of the town girls prepared bacon while ham was prepared more often by rural girls.

Table 23 indicates that the protein foods most generally liked by the girls were eggs, bacon, fresh pork and chicken. About the same percentage of the girls liked cheese and beef as liked liver. The data showed that the likes and dislikes of the girls and their families regarding protein foods were very similar.

Table 23. Meats and other proteins used by the girls and their families.

| | Protein foods prepared by girls | | | Protein foods liked by girls | | | Protein foods liked by the family | | |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Bacon | 80.4 | 66.2 | 74.4 | 82.4 | 75.0 | 79.4 | 82.3 | 75.0 | 79.4 |
| Beef | 62.7 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 58.8 | 63.2 | 60.6 | 64.8 | 63.2 | 64.1 |
| Cheese | 62.7 | 44.1 | 54.1 | 62.7 | 60.9 | 60.6 | 57.8 | 47.2 | 57.6 |
| Chicken | 63.7 | 70.6 | 67.6 | 71.6 | 82.4 | 75.9 | 70.8 | 77.9 | 73.5 |
| Eggs | 85.3 | 88.2 | 86.5 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 81.2 | 85.3 | 82.4 | 84.1 |
| Ham | 62.7 | 79.4 | 68.8 | 68.6 | 82.4 | 74.1 | 66.6 | 83.8 | 73.5 |
| Fresh pork | 54.9 | 57.2 | 55.9 | 55.8 | 67.9 | 68.8 | 57.8 | 69.1 | 62.4 |
| Fish | 65.6 | 67.9 | 66.5 | 68.6 | 69.1 | 50.6 | 69.6 | 72.1 | 70.6 |
| Liver | 49.0 | 55.9 | 51.7 | 50.0 | 63.2 | 62.9 | 56.9 | 60.6 | 58.2 |
| Salt pork | 60.8 | 63.2 | 61.8 | 62.7 | 63.2 | 66.5 | 63.7 | 66.2 | 64.7 |

The breads liked best by both groups were biscuits and corn bread. The percentages indicate that these breads were liked better by the rural girls and their families than by the town ones, although the families liked these breads better than the girls did. The percentages for almost every one of the foods listed indicated that rural girls prepared more breads than town girls. The bread that ranked third among the group was toast. Waffles and light rolls were prepared very little by the group as indicated in Table 24.

Table 24. Breads used by the girls and their families.

| | Breads | | | Breads | | | Breads | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | prepared by girls | | | liked by girls | | | liked by the family | | |
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Biscuits | 81.4 | 91.2 | 85.3 | 94.1 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 90.2 | 95.5 | 91.8 |
| Corn bread | 86.3 | 88.2 | 87.1 | 95.0 | 88.2 | 92.9 | 90.2 | 95.5 | 91.8 |
| Cornmeal muffins | 48.0 | 64.7 | 56.7 | 58.8 | 82.4 | 68.2 | 52.9 | 72.1 | 60.6 |
| Flour muffins | 31.4 | 35.3 | 32.9 | 35.3 | 58.2 | 44.7 | 36.3 | 60.6 | 45.9 |
| Pancakes | 43.2 | 41.2 | 42.4 | 54.9 | 54.4 | 54.6 | 50.0 | 55.9 | 52.4 |
| Light bread | 19.6 | 36.8 | 26.5 | 41.2 | 62.1 | 49.4 | 43.2 | 60.7 | 48.2 |
| Light rolls | 25.5 | 44.1 | 32.9 | 44.1 | 70.6 | 56.7 | 43.2 | 66.2 | 52.4 |
| Toast | 64.7 | 67.9 | 65.9 | 72.5 | 77.9 | 74.7 | 81.4 | 80.9 | 81.7 |
| Waffles | 22.5 | 35.3 | 27.6 | 34.3 | 51.5 | 35.3 | 46.2 | 50.0 | 41.7 |

Not a wide variety of cereals was liked by the girls and their families as indicated in Table 25. Sixty-eight and two-tenths per cent of the families and 67.6 per cent of the girls liked corn flakes. Eighty per cent of the families and 67.6 per cent of the girls liked rice; while 64.7 per cent of the families and 51.7 per cent of the girls liked oatmeal. No other cereals were liked by as many as 50 per cent of the groups. Cream of wheat, puffed rice and grits were liked by more than 40 per cent of both groups. Cereals seemed to be liked more by the rural group than by the town group.

Table 25. Cereals used by the girls and their families.

| | Cereals prepared by girls | | | Cereals liked by girls | | | Cereals liked by the family | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Cream of wheat | 31.4 | 52.9 | 40.0 | 35.3 | 54.4 | 42.9 | 34.3 | 57.2 | 43.5 |
| Corn flakes | 62.7 | 83.8 | 71.2 | 60.8 | 76.5 | 67.6 | 65.7 | 57.1 | 68.2 |
| Grits | 35.3 | 48.5 | 40.6 | 35.3 | 48.5 | 40.6 | 38.2 | 52.9 | 44.1 |
| Rice | 74.5 | 88.4 | 80.0 | 67.6 | 69.1 | 68.2 | 71.6 | 94.1 | 80.0 |
| Oatmeal | 60.8 | 94.1 | 73.5 | 54.9 | 47.1 | 51.7 | 67.6 | 75.0 | 64.7 |
| Post Toasties | 33.3 | 51.5 | 40.6 | 35.3 | 48.5 | 40.6 | 42.2 | 50.0 | 45.3 |
| Puffed rice | 22.5 | 23.5 | 22.9 | 23.5 | 30.8 | 26.5 | 27.5 | 30.9 | 28.8 |
| Ralston | 17.6 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 20.6 | 25.0 | 22.4 | 26.5 | 23.5 | 25.3 |
| Shredded wheat | 19.6 | 27.6 | 22.9 | 19.6 | 33.7 | 25.3 | 20.6 | 35.3 | 26.5 |
| Wheat flakes | 12.7 | 27.6 | 18.8 | 17.6 | 30.9 | 22.9 | 21.6 | 47.1 | 31.7 |

Vegetable salads were prepared more frequently than fruit or meat salads as indicated in Table 26. Seventy-five per cent of the rural girls and 63.7 per cent of the town girls said that they liked vegetable salads. The checking of the girls showed that 62.7 per cent of town and 75 per cent of rural families liked this type of salads.

Fruit salads were liked better and prepared more frequently by the town girls. Meat salads did not rank as high by the girls and their families as vegetable or fruit salads.

Table 26. Salads used by the girls and their families.

| | Salads prepared by girls | | | Salads liked by girls | | | Salads liked by the family | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Fruit | 74.5 | 64.7 | 70.6 | 68.6 | 63.2 | 66.5 | 63.7 | 63.2 | 63.5 |
| Meat | 33.3 | 50.0 | 40.0 | 38.2 | 47.2 | 45.9 | 31.4 | 47.2 | 41.7 |
| Vegetable | 59.8 | 72.1 | 64.7 | 63.7 | 75.0 | 68.2 | 62.7 | 75.0 | 67.6 |

The beverage prepared most frequently, liked best by the girls, and liked best by the girls' families was cocoa as indicated in Table 27. There was little difference in the percentage of town and rural girls who liked cocoa and prepared it, but the town families seemed to like the beverage better than rural ones.

Milk ranked second and coffee third as a favorite beverage of both rural and town girls and their families. Seventy and five-tenths per cent of the rural girls prepared or used milk in their diet wherein only 60.7 per cent of the town girls did. Sixty-three and seven-tenths per cent of the town girls liked coffee and only 47.1 per cent of the rural girls liked it. There was little difference in the percentage of rural and town families who liked coffee.

Fruit juices were liked by more than 50 per cent of the group. The town girls and their families seemed to use more fruit juices than did the rural girls and their families.

Table 27. Beverages used by the girls and their families.

| | Beverages | | | Beverages | | | Beverages | | |
|--------------|-------------------|----------|----------|----------------|----------|----------|---------------------|----------|----------|
| | prepared by girls | | | liked by girls | | | liked by the family | | |
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Cocoa | 79.4 | 80.8 | 80.0 | 83.3 | 80.8 | 82.4 | 81.4 | 76.5 | 79.4 |
| Coffee | 72.5 | 54.4 | 65.3 | 63.7 | 47.1 | 57.1 | 73.5 | 76.5 | 74.7 |
| Fruit juices | 57.8 | 45.7 | 52.9 | 60.8 | 47.1 | 55.3 | 62.7 | 51.5 | 58.8 |
| Milk | 60.7 | 70.5 | 65.9 | 72.5 | 77.9 | 76.5 | 74.5 | 77.9 | 75.9 |
| Postum | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 25.0 | 20.6 | 16.6 | 35.3 | 24.1 |
| Tea | 46.1 | 44.1 | 45.3 | 39.2 | 48.5 | 42.9 | 72.1 | 39.7 | 59.4 |
| Tomato juice | 35.3 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 34.3 | 35.3 | 34.7 | 55.9 | 35.3 | 36.7 |

Underwear was the article of those related to clothing purchased most frequently by the group. Table 28 shows that 64.7 per cent of both rural and town girls purchased this article for themselves. About 59 per cent of the girls bought their own shoes, and this article was purchased more frequently by rural girls than town ones. Ready-made clothing and hosiery were purchased frequently by the group. Town and rural girls did almost an equal amount of buying of these two articles.

Of buying activities relating to food, meat was bought most often. Sixty-three and five-tenths per cent of the group checked this item. There was little difference in the percentage of town and rural girls purchasing their food. Fresh and canned fruits and vegetables and cereals were frequently bought by both groups. The families of the rural girls appeared to buy these as often as did those of the town girls.

Table 28. Articles which girls purchase.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|---------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Cereals | 54.9 | 50.0 | 52.9 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| Canned fruits | 47.0 | 41.1 | 44.7 | 20.5 | 26.4 | 22.9 | 13.7 | 17.3 | 15.2 |
| Fresh fruits | 56.8 | 57.4 | 56.7 | 20.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 12.3 |
| Meats | 62.7 | 64.7 | 63.5 | 15.6 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 5.9 | 19.1 | 11.1 |
| Canned vegetables | 36.2 | 45.7 | 40.0 | 33.3 | 32.3 | 32.9 | 10.7 | 14.7 | 12.3 |
| Fresh vegetables | 60.7 | 58.2 | 60.0 | 11.7 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| Ready made clothing | 40.1 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 41.1 | 39.7 | 40.5 | 1.9 | 13.0 | 6.4 |
| Piece goods | 34.3 | 26.4 | 31.1 | 50.9 | 51.4 | 51.1 | 7.8 | 4.4 | 6.4 |
| Hats | 31.3 | 35.2 | 32.9 | 30.3 | 39.7 | 34.1 | 5.9 | 11.7 | 8.2 |
| Hose | 56.8 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 49.0 | 25.0 | 39.4 | 2.9 | 8.8 | 5.2 |
| Jewelry | 16.6 | 10.2 | 14.1 | 47.0 | 52.9 | 49.4 | 16.6 | 2.9 | 11.1 |
| Pocket books | 15.6 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 50.0 | 45.7 | 48.2 | 14.7 | 22.0 | 17.6 |
| Shoes | 56.8 | 63.2 | 59.4 | 26.4 | 22.0 | 24.7 | 4.9 | 22.0 | 11.7 |
| Underwear | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 20.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | — | 2.9 | 1.1 |

The articles that were made most frequently by the group were those that required little skill such as pillow cases, dish towels, and sheets. Cotton dresses ranked highest of the garments made at home. A fair proportion of the group made slips, blouses and skirts. The rural girls did more sewing than did the town girls. Table 29 shows that a large percentage of the girls were not doing construction of clothing.

Table 29. Clothing made at home.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|----------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Blouses | 25.4 | 37.9 | 30.5 | 33.3 | 42.6 | 37.0 | 26.4 | 11.7 | 20.5 |
| Cotton dresses | 40.1 | 45.7 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 51.4 | 46.4 | 11.7 | -- | 7.0 |
| Linen dresses | 10.7 | 22.0 | 15.2 | 29.4 | 52.9 | 38.8 | 38.2 | 22.0 | 31.7 |
| Silk dresses | 5.9 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 30.3 | 39.7 | 34.1 | 44.1 | 37.9 | 41.7 |
| Wool dresses | 4.9 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 22.5 | 42.6 | 30.5 | 53.9 | 36.7 | 47.0 |
| House coats | 8.8 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 24.5 | 35.2 | 28.8 | 46.0 | 39.7 | 42.9 |
| Smocks | 7.8 | 2.9 | 5.8 | 27.4 | 45.7 | 34.7 | 46.0 | 41.1 | 44.1 |
| Skirts | 24.5 | 26.4 | 25.2 | 32.3 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 23.5 | 20.5 | 22.3 |
| Sheets | 9.8 | 26.4 | 16.4 | 20.5 | 36.7 | 27.0 | 48.0 | 29.4 | 40.5 |
| Slips | 21.5 | 41.1 | 29.4 | 40.1 | 36.7 | 38.8 | 21.5 | 14.7 | 18.8 |
| Suits | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 17.6 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 50.9 | 58.2 | 54.1 |
| Dish towels | 31.3 | 51.4 | 39.4 | 37.2 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 18.6 | 2.9 | 12.3 |
| Dresser scarfs | 34.3 | 30.8 | 32.9 | 49.0 | 47.0 | 48.2 | 7.8 | 14.7 | 10.5 |
| Luncheon sets | 14.7 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 40.1 | 47.0 | 42.9 | 23.5 | 29.4 | 25.8 |
| Pajamas | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 30.3 | 41.1 | 34.7 | 37.2 | 39.7 | 38.2 |
| Panties | 11.7 | 8.8 | 10.5 | 28.4 | 44.0 | 34.7 | 41.1 | 35.2 | 38.8 |
| Pillow cases | 22.5 | 37.9 | 34.7 | 47.0 | 41.1 | 44.7 | 19.6 | 16.1 | 18.2 |
| Curtains | 17.6 | 19.1 | 18.2 | 39.2 | 47.2 | 46.4 | 29.4 | 14.7 | 23.5 |

The girls engaged in many activities related to laundry as is given in Table 30. Eighty and five-tenths per cent of the group ironed their own clothing and 56.7 per cent did the family ironing. The principal activities of the girls were taking care of their personal laundry including washing silk underwear and hosiery. A fairly high percentage of the group did the washing for the family. The figures show that rural girls did more of these activities than town girls.

Table 30. Activities related to laundry.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Clean own clothing | 57.8 | 67.9 | 61.8 | 26.4 | 20.5 | 24.1 | 11.7 | 4.4 | 8.8 |
| Do family washing | 44.1 | 51.4 | 47.0 | 39.2 | 35.2 | 37.6 | 11.7 | 10.2 | 11.1 |
| Do own washing | 67.6 | 72.0 | 69.4 | 20.5 | 22.0 | 21.1 | 5.9 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
| Do family ironing | 53.9 | 60.5 | 56.4 | 30.3 | 30.8 | 30.0 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 8.8 |
| Do own ironing | 79.4 | 82.3 | 80.5 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Press cotton and linen | 69.6 | 60.5 | 65.8 | 24.5 | 29.4 | 26.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Press wool and silk | 37.2 | 22.0 | 31.1 | 44.1 | 62.0 | 51.1 | 11.7 | 5.8 | 9.4 |
| Wash silk hose | 78.4 | 76.5 | 77.6 | 12.7 | 20.5 | 15.8 | 2.9 | -- | 1.7 |
| Wash silk underwear | 86.2 | 88.2 | 87.6 | 10.7 | 8.8 | 10.0 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 |

The housekeeping activities of the girls were rather extensive. Table 31 suggests that they apparently have much responsibility in the care of the house. Those activities relating to the care of the bedroom were performed most frequently by the group. Seventy-nine and four-tenths per cent of the group made their own beds. About 78 per cent of all the girls cared for their bedrooms; more of the town girls cared for their bedrooms than did the rural girls. Other activities frequently done by the group were sweeping and scrubbing the kitchen, and caring for the living room and porches. The care of the yard was a responsibility of many of the girls. Forty-nine per cent of the girls in town cared for the entire house while 42.6 per cent of the rural ones performed this task. The entire group was responsible for a large proportion of the housekeeping activities listed. The town girls, however, did many more tasks than did the rural girls.

Table 31. Housekeeping activities participated in by girls.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|-----------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Build fire in range | 38.2 | 30.8 | 35.2 | 30.3 | 36.7 | 32.9 | 16.6 | 19.1 | 17.6 |
| Care for entire house | 59.2 | 42.6 | 48.8 | 35.2 | 41.1 | 38.8 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 5.8 |
| Care for dining room | 50.9 | 37.9 | 45.8 | 25.4 | 27.6 | 26.4 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 12.3 |
| Care for living room | 59.8 | 45.7 | 54.1 | 18.6 | 25.0 | 21.1 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 12.3 |
| Care for porches | 58.8 | 54.4 | 51.1 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.7 |
| Care for plants | 28.4 | 27.6 | 28.2 | 40.1 | 36.7 | 38.8 | 20.5 | 19.1 | 25.8 |
| Care for yard | 40.1 | 39.7 | 40.0 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 35.8 | 12.7 | 14.7 | 13.5 |
| Care for bathroom | 36.2 | 32.3 | 34.7 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 13.5 | 24.5 | 44.0 | 26.4 |
| Care for bedroom | 83.3 | 77.9 | 78.2 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 |
| Clean cupboard | 50.0 | 48.5 | 49.4 | 28.4 | 29.4 | 28.8 | 3.9 | 14.7 | 8.2 |
| Clean the sink | 44.1 | 26.4 | 37.0 | 9.8 | 4.4 | 7.6 | 19.6 | 47.2 | 28.8 |
| Make own bed | 80.3 | 77.9 | 79.4 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Make bed for family | 59.8 | 54.4 | 57.6 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 23.5 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 |
| Scrub kitchen | 72.5 | 47.2 | 67.0 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 24.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.1 |
| Sweep kitchen | 78.4 | 66.1 | 73.5 | 12.7 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| Wash windows | 39.2 | 25.0 | 33.5 | 45.1 | 50.0 | 47.0 | 3.9 | 11.7 | 7.0 |
| Work in garden | 20.5 | 16.1 | 18.8 | 40.1 | 35.2 | 38.2 | 26.4 | 32.3 | 28.8 |

Few girls participated in the care of children. Rural girls were more active in this responsibility than were the town girls. The activities done most frequently by the group were playing with children and telling children stories. Forty-seven per cent of the farm girls played with children and 33.3 per cent of town girls did. Bathing little children and caring for their needs were done only by a small percentage of the girls as shown in Table 32.

Table 32. Activities related to the care of children.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Bathe little children | 10.7 | 29.4 | 18.2 | 25.4 | 33.7 | 28.8 | 44.1 | 30.8 | 38.8 |
| Feed little children | 10.7 | 32.3 | 19.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 26.4 | 43.1 | 30.8 | 38.2 |
| Prepare food for children | 14.7 | 26.4 | 13.5 | 31.3 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 33.3 | 30.8 | 32.3 |
| Play with little children | 33.3 | 47.0 | 38.8 | 46.0 | 35.2 | 41.7 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 9.4 |
| Tell little children stories | 18.6 | 26.4 | 21.7 | 31.1 | 44.0 | 42.3 | 21.5 | 19.1 | 20.5 |

The rural girls assumed more responsibility for the care of the sick than did the town girls as is indicated in Table 33. However, neither group performed these tasks very frequently. Those done most often were preparing food for the sick and making the bed for a patient. Twenty-five per cent of the rural and 15.6 per cent of town girls made beds for patients. About 17 per cent of the town girls and 25 per cent of rural girls prepared food for the sick. Caring for patients and giving first aid to cuts were done occasionally by the group.

Table 33. Activities related to the home care of the sick.

| | Frequently | | | Occasionally | | | Never | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Bathe patient in bed | 4.9 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 14.1 | 54.9 | 60.5 | 57.0 |
| Care for patient | 10.7 | 22.0 | 15.2 | 47.0 | 45.7 | 46.4 | 19.6 | 17.3 | 18.8 |
| Give first aid for burn | 9.8 | 25.0 | 15.2 | 34.3 | 42.6 | 37.6 | 26.4 | 17.3 | 21.7 |
| Give first aid for cuts | 10.7 | 19.1 | 14.1 | 37.2 | 39.7 | 38.2 | 23.5 | 20.5 | 22.3 |
| Give first aid to one fainted | 5.9 | 11.7 | 8.2 | 15.9 | 27.6 | 32.9 | 46.0 | 42.6 | 44.7 |
| Make bed for patient | 15.6 | 25.0 | 18.8 | 38.2 | 48.5 | 32.9 | 22.5 | 13.0 | 18.2 |
| Prepare food for sick | 17.6 | 25.0 | 20.0 | 55.8 | 48.5 | 25.2 | 9.8 | 14.7 | 11.7 |

The town girls found more leisure activities to absorb their time than did the rural girls as indicated in Table 34. Listening to the radio took highest rank as a leisure time activity. Ninety-two and one-tenth per cent of the town and 72 per cent of the rural girls were radio listeners with 84.1 per cent for the entire group. Movies ranked second in importance with an attendance by 80 per cent of the group; by 88.2 per cent of the town girls and 66.1 per cent by the rural girls. The next four leisure activities participated in by the girls in order of their frequency were studying, parties, dancing and basket ball. The leisure activities of the girls were, on the whole, more of the passive type than active.

Table 34. Ways of spending leisure.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Movies | 88.2 | 66.1 | 80.0 | |
| Basket ball | 57.8 | 58.2 | 58.2 | |
| Dancing | 81.4 | 29.4 | 66.5 | |
| Fishing | 44.1 | 47.2 | 49.4 | |
| Radio | 92.1 | 72.0 | 84.1 | |
| Parties | 84.2 | 54.4 | 72.3 | |
| Picnicing | 68.6 | 37.9 | 56.5 | |
| Bicycle | 66.7 | 20.6 | 42.3 | |
| Skating | 23.5 | 5.9 | 16.5 | |
| Studying | 91.2 | 62.0 | 79.4 | |
| Singing | 58.8 | 50.0 | 55.3 | |
| Tennis | 6.9 | 4.4 | 5.9 | |

All the town girls were members of Sunday school and 85.2 per cent of rural girls were. This made the average for the group 94.1 as indicated in Table 35. In all the church organizations the town girls had a higher membership than did the rural girls. The B.Y.P.U. and choir represented the second and third choices of the group in religious organizations. This

indicates that the church and its organizations have a significant responsibility in the life of young people.

Table 35. Participation in religious organizations.

| | § | § | § |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| B.Y.P.U. | 62.7 | 58.2 | 60.6 |
| Choir | 49.0 | 45.7 | 47.6 |
| Christian Endeavor | 14.7 | 7.3 | 11.8 |
| Epworth League | 22.5 | 8.8 | 17.0 |
| Sunday school | 100.0 | 85.2 | 94.1 |

The home economics club was the paramount club activity of the group as indicated in Table 36. There was 100 per cent participation of the entire group in the home economics club. Social clubs were of secondary importance representing 45.1 per cent of town girls and 23.5 per cent of rural, with a total of 39.4 per cent for all of the girls.

The 4-H club had a fairly large membership or about one-fifth of the group. Contrary to expectations the membership in this organization was much greater for the town girls than for the rural ones.

Table 36. Participation in clubs.

| | § | § | § |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Girl Reserve | 6.9 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Girl Scout | 1.9 | -- | 1.2 |
| Home Economics club | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Literary club | 7.8 | 20.6 | 12.9 |
| 4-H club | 24.5 | 13.1 | 20.0 |
| Pep | 14.7 | 4.4 | 10.6 |
| Social | 45.1 | 23.5 | 39.4 |

The magazines subscribed for most frequently by the rural homes were the farmers magazines, the Southern Agriculturist and Progressive Farmer, as indicated in Table 37. The town families subscribed for Life and Good Housekeeping. The girls indicated that magazines relating to the home were not taken by as many of the rural families as town ones. The town girls listed a larger variety of magazines as being taken in their homes than did the rural girls.

The favorite magazines of the town girls were Life and Good Housekeeping and those of rural girls were Life and True Story.

Table 37. Magazines subscribed for by the family.

| | ; | ; | ; | ; |
|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Life | 20.6 | 5.8 | 14.7 | |
| Good Housekeeping | 14.7 | 7.4 | 11.7 | |
| Progressive Farmer | 9.8 | 23.5 | 15.3 | |
| Southern Agriculturist | -- | 25.0 | 14.7 | |
| Look | 7.8 | -- | 4.7 | |
| McCall | 7.8 | -- | 4.7 | |

The books read by the girls were obtained in almost every case from more than one source as indicated in Table 38. The largest percentage of books read by both town and rural girls came from the school library, and the next largest percentage of the books came from the libraries of friends. Forty-seven and one-tenth per cent of town and 25 per cent of rural girls said that they secured books to read from the home library.

The books which were liked best by the group seemed to be the ones which were available to them. In checking the answers of the girls it was evident that girls in the same community liked the same books. There was

little similarity in the types of books liked by the groups, although a large percentage of them liked adventure books and biographies.

Some of the books liked best by the group were: Uncle Tom's Cabin, Treasure Island, Tom Sawyer, Robinson Crusoe, Huckleberry Finn, Little Women, Toby Tyler, Gone With the Wind, The Life of Booker T. Washington, and The Life of Abraham Lincoln.

Some of the girls indicated that they liked the heavy fiction such as Les Miserable, Wuthering Heights, Beau Geste, Tale of Two Cities and The Light That Failed.

Table 38. How books are obtained by girls.

| | \$ | \$ | \$ |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Town | Rural | Total |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| School library | 73.5 | 57.2 | 68.2 |
| Home library | 47.1 | 25.0 | 38.2 |
| Friends library | 53.9 | 33.7 | 45.9 |
| Public library | 4.9 | 7.4 | 5.9 |

A larger proportion of the town than the rural girls had never spent a night away from home. The nights which both groups had spent away from home ranged from one to two years, although the median for rural girls was seven and for town girls the median was five.

The range in number of miles the girls had been was from zero to 2000 for farm girls and zero to 5000 for town girls. Most of the girls, however, had been no further from home than 75 to 125 miles.

Sixty-five and eight-tenths per cent of the town and 54.4 per cent of the rural girls said that they took a summer vacation.

Most of the girls had taken vacations in small towns within the state.

Many of the girls had spent their vacations in the larger towns in the state such as Little Rock, Hot Springs and Pine Bluff. The places which the girls went outside the state were in many instances towns or cities located near their homes. Other states which the girls had visited were Tennessee, especially Memphis, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Missouri, especially St. Louis. Some of the metropolitan cities which the girls had visited were Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles and Fort Worth.

A larger percentage of both town and rural girls spent their time on Sundays taking part in church activities than they did in any other. Although Table 39 indicated that a larger percentage of the town girls belonged to church organizations than did the rural girls, a larger percentage of rural girls than town ones checked that their time on Sundays was spent in the church and its organizations. Seventy-five per cent of the rural girls spent their time on Sundays in church and 65.7 per cent of town girls did. Thirty-three and seven-tenths per cent of rural girls and 29.4 per cent of town girls spent their time on Sundays attending Sunday school. The rural girls did more reading, visiting and entertaining on Sunday than did the town girls. Thirty-one and four-tenths per cent of town girls and 11.8 per cent of rural girls attended movies on Sunday.

Table 39. How girls spend their time on Sundays.

| | § | § | § |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | § Town | § Rural | § Total |
| | § Per cent | § Per cent | § Per cent |
| Attending B.Y.P.U. | § 14.7 | § 16.2 | § 15.3 |
| Attending church | § 65.7 | § 75.0 | § 69.4 |
| Car riding | § 9.8 | § 2.9 | § 7.7 |
| Entertaining | § 8.9 | § 14.7 | § 11.2 |
| Attending Epworth League | § 7.8 | § 5.9 | § 7.1 |
| Attending movies | § 31.4 | § 11.8 | § 23.5 |
| Listening to radio | § 4.9 | § 10.3 | § 7.1 |
| Reading | § 16.7 | § 26.5 | § 20.6 |
| Attending Sunday school | § 29.4 | § 33.7 | § 31.2 |
| Visiting | § 31.4 | § 47.1 | § 37.6 |
| Walking | § 8.9 | § 13.1 | § 10.6 |

The girls participated in a great number of activities on Saturday during the school year. The activities which had the highest percentage were house cleaning, washing and ironing. A much larger percentage of the town girls than rural girls spent their time doing laundry and sewing as shown in Table 40. Other Saturday activities of the girls included shopping, scrubbing, cooking, sweeping the yard, and playing.

Table 40. How girls spend their time on Saturdays during the school year.

| | § | § | § |
|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | § Town | § Rural | § Total |
| | § Per cent | § Per cent | § Per cent |
| Cooking | § 14.7 | § 11.8 | § 13.5 |
| Cleaning house | § 49.0 | § 29.4 | § 41.2 |
| Ironing | § 39.2 | § 39.7 | § 39.4 |
| Listening to radio | § -- | § 4.4 | § 1.7 |
| Playing | § 14.7 | § 19.1 | § 16.5 |
| Reading | § 5.9 | § 5.9 | § 5.9 |
| Going to movies | § 7.8 | § -- | § 4.7 |
| Sewing | § 19.6 | § 17.3 | § 18.8 |
| Scrubbing | § 11.8 | § 19.1 | § 14.7 |

Table 40. Concluded.

| | Town | Rural | Total |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Shopping | 19.6 | 19.1 | 19.4 |
| Sweeping the yard | 11.8 | 20.6 | 15.3 |
| Visiting | 19.6 | 5.9 | 14.1 |
| Washing | 37.3 | 36.8 | 37.1 |
| Washing windows | 2.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 |
| Working in field | -- | 13.1 | 5.3 |

The town girls had many more after school activities than did the rural girls as shown in Table 41. Fifty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the town girls worked after school and only 10.3 per cent of the rural girls did. The town girls did more reading, playing games, sewing, washing and visiting than did the rural girls. A great difference was shown in the kind of activities in which the town and rural girls participated.

Table 41. How girls spend their time after school.

| | Town | Rural | Total |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Bicycling | 6.9 | -- | 4.1 |
| Cleaning house | -- | 7.4 | 2.9 |
| Getting supper | 29.4 | 25.0 | 27.6 |
| Ironing | -- | 19.1 | 7.6 |
| Playing | 46.1 | -- | 27.6 |
| Reading | 46.1 | 5.9 | 30.0 |
| Sewing | 32.3 | 26.5 | 30.0 |
| Studying | 40.2 | 22.0 | 32.9 |
| Washing | 29.4 | 23.5 | 27.1 |
| Washing dishes | 7.8 | 10.3 | 8.8 |
| Working flowers | 3.9 | 8.8 | 5.9 |
| Working in field | -- | 11.7 | 4.7 |
| Working outside home | 58.8 | 10.3 | 39.4 |
| Visiting | 32.3 | 4.4 | 21.2 |

The most frequent before school activity of both groups was cleaning house. Fifty-one and nine-tenths per cent of the town girls and 29.4 per cent of the rural girls spent some time in the morning before school cleaning the house. Thirty-one and seven-tenths per cent of the group spent some of their time preparing breakfast. A larger percentage of town girls said that they had household duties in the morning than did the rural girls, as indicated in Table 42.

Table 42. How girls spent their time in the mornings before school.

| | : | : | : | : |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| | Town | Rural | Total | |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | |
| Cleaning house | 51.9 | 29.4 | 42.9 | : |
| Cleaning own room | 20.6 | 19.1 | 20.0 | : |
| Cooking breakfast | 36.3 | 25.0 | 31.7 | : |
| Getting in water | -- | 11.8 | 4.7 | : |
| Washing | 10.9 | 8.8 | 10.0 | : |
| Washing dishes | 15.7 | 25.0 | 20.6 | : |
| Working | 24.5 | 17.3 | 21.7 | : |

Sixty-nine and six-tenths per cent of the town girls and 73.5 per cent of the rural girls said that they changed their underwear daily in the summer. The other portion of the girls changed their underwear either two or three times per week. In the winter 42.2 per cent of the town girls and 19.1 per cent of the rural girls changed their underwear daily.

Seventy-five and four-tenths per cent of the town girls and 73.5 per cent of the rural girls took a daily bath in the summer. In the winter 19.1 per cent of the town girls and 15.7 per cent of the rural girls bathed daily.

A yearly medical examination had been taken by 30.4 per cent of the town girls and 21.2 per cent of the rural ones. Twenty-five per cent of the group said that they took a medical examination when one was needed. A yearly dental examination was taken by 19 per cent of the group. Twenty-two and five-tenths per cent of the girls had had no dental work done. About 25 per cent of the girls had had their teeth cleaned or filled by the dentist.

SUMMARY

This study of the home activities of 170 high school Negro girls in Arkansas showed that 60 per cent of the girls lived in small towns and 40 per cent in rural areas of the state. Not many of them had been very far from home, though a few of the girls had been in Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis and Memphis. The rural girls had been away from home more nights than the town girls. However, a large proportion of both groups had spent as many as five or more nights away. Fifty per cent of the group took summer vacations. Most of these were spent in the state and in towns of other states bordering Arkansas.

About three-fourths of the girls lived with their parents and only a few of the girls came from broken homes. The rural families were slightly larger than the town ones. The mean number in the family was eight for the rural and five for the town group. The rural families had more children than did the town families. The children of the rural families were also older than the others.

The mean number of rooms in the houses of the town families was six and of the rural families five. More town girls than rural ones had individual bedrooms and in many instances the town girls did not have to share their bedrooms with as many people as did the rural girls.

Only 14.7 per cent of the girls knew their family income. The yearly incomes of both groups were low; the mean was \$600 per year. Most of the incomes were earned through farming, day laboring and household service. In about one-fourth of the families the mother contributed to the money income. About one-third of both rural and town families kept a budget. However, a

larger percentage of the rural ones kept a budget than did those in town. Less than one-third of the girls had allowances. Most of them earned what money they had to spend.

More than 50 per cent of the families owned or were buying their homes. More of the town families owned their homes than did the rural ones, and the tenure of town families was longer than that of rural ones.

Most of the parents of the girls finished school in the seventh and eighth grades. The mothers of the girls had more schooling than the fathers; however, few of the fathers or mothers had finished high school and less than two per cent of them went to college.

The girls' ages ranged from 14 to 24 years and almost two-thirds of the group were 16, 17 and 18 years of age. Their grades ranged from fifth to twelfth but most of them were in the last three grades of high school. More than 70 per cent of the group had had home economics in the ninth and tenth grades, although courses were offered in both the junior and senior high school.

More than 90 per cent of the girls had had courses in foods and clothing. However, a large percentage of both town and rural groups had taken courses or units in child care, home management, home care of the sick, and family relations.

A larger percentage of the town girls expected to finish high school than did the rural ones, and 74.1 per cent of both groups indicated that they planned to go to college. The type of work which the girls expected to do when they finished high school were beauty culture, housework and nursing.

More than half of the town girls had electricity in their homes and 88.2 per cent of the rural girls used kerosene for lighting purposes. A fair

amount of electrical equipment was owned by the town families. The appliances most commonly found in the homes were the electric iron and sewing machine.

City water was used in 73.5 per cent of the town homes but not at all in the rural homes. Almost 66 per cent of the rural girls used well water drawn either by buckets or pumps. Hardly any of the families used spring water.

Toilet facilities for the rural girls were poor and only 44.1 per cent of the rural girls had toilets of any kind in their homes. Thirty-seven per cent of the town girls had flush toilets and 73.5 per cent of them had surface toilets. Few of the homes had sanitary pit toilets.

Almost none of the rural girls had stationary bath tubs in their homes but 67.6 per cent of the town girls did. Eighty-eight and two-tenths per cent of both rural and town girls used wood stoves for heating and cooking purposes. A fair proportion of the town girls used coal and gas for fuel.

Special pieces of equipment and furnishings commonly found in the homes were sewing machines, radios, pianos, pressure cookers and phonographs. However, with the exception of radios more rural families had these than did the town ones.

Most of the town and rural families obtained their food and clothing by purchase. Some got a portion of their clothing through purchase and the balance as gifts or exchange of labor.

Many purchased part of their food from independent grocers but the chain store, peddlers, and roadside markets were well patronized. A large proportion of the families used the cash plan to pay for their food. More of the rural ones used cash than town ones. However, weekly, monthly and yearly payments were a means of paying for food by a number of the families.

Ninety per cent of the town families and 14.7 per cent of the rural ones purchased their clothing at department stores. The majority of the families though, purchased a portion of their clothing from mail order houses, general merchandise stores and chain stores. All of the town girls and 76.5 per cent of the rural girls said that the family used cash in purchasing clothing. The weekly payment plan was used by a significant proportion of the group.

The foods bought by the girls were meat, fresh and canned vegetables and fruits and cereals. An equal number of town and rural girls bought fresh and canned vegetables and fruits. Underwear, shoes, ready to wear and hosiery were the articles which the girls purchased for themselves. The rural girls did more buying of their own clothing than did the town ones.

The girls participated in a large number of activities relating to the care of the house. The town girls had more responsibility for the care of the house than the rural ones. More than three-fourths of the girls cared for their own bedroom. Other activities engaged in by the group were caring for the entire house, sweeping and scrubbing the kitchen and caring for the living room and porches.

A majority of both rural and town girls participated in many activities relating to the preparation and serving of food in their homes. Almost all of the girls prepared corn bread and biscuits, and these foods were liked by them and their families. The foods prepared most frequently and those liked by the girls and their families were potatoes, cabbage, string beans, peas, tomatoes, eggs, bacon, fresh pork, apples, bananas, oranges, peaches, corn flakes and rice. Cocoa and milk were the beverages best liked by the girls and their families; however, coffee and fruit juices were well liked. Cabbage, tomatoes, oranges, apples, bananas and milk were the protective foods

prepared most by the girls and liked by them and their families. Citrus fruits and whole grain cereals were neither generally liked nor used by the group.

Both town and rural girls did little sewing at home. Articles made most frequently were those requiring little skill as pillow cases, dish towels, and sheets. Cotton dresses, slips and blouses were made by some of the girls.

Most of the girls laundered their underwear and hosiery and a large percentage of them did their own washing and ironing. Almost 50 per cent of the group did the washing and ironing for the family.

Few of the girls engaged in activities that had to do with the care of children. Some of the girls frequently played with little children and told them stories. The study of the family make up revealed that there were few small children in the homes. None of the girls shared frequently in helping care for the sick in their homes. However, a larger proportion of the rural girls assumed responsibility for the care of sick people in their homes than had town girls.

Less than one-third of them ever had physical and dental examinations. Twenty-two per cent had never been to the dentist. More than half of the girls changed their underwear and took daily baths in the summer but only a few of them did in the winter.

Most of the homes subscribed to a newspaper, but only a few of the girls read newspapers. The magazines subscribed to in many of the homes were farm magazines, Good Housekeeping and Life. The favorite magazines of the girls were Life and Good Housekeeping.

The girls' time before and after school was used most often in working, cleaning their own homes, studying, sewing, preparing breakfast or supper,

reading, washing, playing and in working outside the home.

On Saturday the girls spent their time working to earn money, cleaning the house, cleaning and repairing their clothing, shopping, visiting and playing.

A large percentage of the girls were members of the Sunday school, young peoples church society, choir, home economics club and social clubs. Most of them spent their time on Sunday in the church and its organizations.

The town girls engaged in more leisure activities than did the rural girls. The most popular of these activities for both groups were listening to the radio, attending movies, studying and reading. The reading interests of the girls appeared to be determined by the books available to them through the school, home and libraries of their friends. Most of them liked books of adventure; however, books on biographies, etiquette and fairy stories were read.

The study indicated that teachers and administrators need a better understanding of home and family living conditions of Negro high school girls in the localities studied when planning home economics programs and courses for them. Experiences that will help the girls make better use of their resources and improve their home and family life should be provided.

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APPENDIX

Check List

The Home Experiences of Negro High School Girls in Arkansas

Please place in the blanks the suitable answers as:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Check x or | 3. Word yes, no or other term |
| 2. Number 1, 2, 3, etc. | 4. Phrase or brief statement |

Be just as careful and accurate in your answers as you can be.

General Information

1. Date _____
2. Age _____
3. High school _____
4. Town or city _____
5. Grade in school _____ Check grades in which you have
studied home economics : 5 : 6 : 7 : 8 : 9 : 10 : 11 : 12 :
: : : : : : : : : :
6. Check courses or units of home economics in which you have studied:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Foods _____ | 5. Art _____ |
| 2. Clothing _____ | 6. Care of sick _____ |
| 3. Child care _____ | 7. Family health _____ |
| 4. Family relations _____ | 8. Home management _____ |
7. Do you live in town? _____ on the farm? _____
8. How far do you live from town? blocks _____ miles _____
9. How far do you live from school? blocks _____ miles _____
10. How do you go to and from school? _____
11. Is your mother living? _____
12. Is your father living? _____
13. What is your father's occupation? _____
14. Does your mother work outside the home? _____

15. If so, what is her work? _____
16. Do your parents own your home? _____ Do they still make payments on it? _____
17. How long have you lived where you are now? _____
18. Do you live at home? _____ If not, with whom do you live? _____
-
19. How many members are there in your family? _____
20. How many members are living now at home? _____ 1. Father _____
2. Mother _____ 3. Brothers _____ 4. Sisters _____
- Age of brothers _____ Age of sisters _____
5. Uncles _____ 6. Aunts _____ 7. Cousins _____
8. Grandmother _____ 9. Grandfather _____ 10. Others _____
-
21. Do you have boarders in your home? _____
22. Do you have roomers in your home? _____
23. Do your parents live together? _____
24. Check year in school your parents finished
- | | Grade School | High School | College |
|--------|------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Father | :1:2:3:4:5:6:7:8:9:10:11:12: | | :1:2:3:4: |
| Check | : : : : : : : : : : : : : | | : : : : : |
| Mother | :1:2:3:4:5:6:7:8:9:10:11:12: | | :1:2:3:4: |
| Check | : : : : : : : : : : : : : | | : : : : : |
25. How many of your brothers and sisters finished high school?
 Brothers _____ Sisters _____
26. How many of your brothers and sisters are married? Brothers _____
 Sisters _____
27. Do you plan to finish high school? _____

28. What do you plan to do when you finish high school?

1. Work _____
 beauty culture _____ cooking _____ housework _____
 laundry work _____ stenography _____ care of children _____
 nursing _____ maid service _____ teaching school _____
 other _____
2. Marry _____
3. Go to college _____

Part II

1. How many rooms are there in your house? _____
2. Do you have a bedroom of your own? _____
3. If not, how many share the room in which you sleep? _____
4. Does your bedroom have a clothes closet? _____
5. How many clothes closets are there in your house? _____
6. Does your house have a toilet? _____
7. Is it an inside flush toilet? _____ surface toilet _____
 Other _____
8. Do you have water in your own yard? _____
9. What is your source of water? city system _____ well _____
 pump _____ spring _____ cystem _____ other _____
10. Does your house have a stationary bath tub? _____
11. Do you have electricity in your home? _____
12. Which electrical appliances do you have in your home?

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. electric iron _____ | 5. sewing machine _____ |
| 2. waffle iron _____ | 6. vacuum cleaner _____ |
| 3. washing machine _____ | 7. toaster _____ |
| 4. refrigerator _____ | 8. coffee maker _____ |
| | 9. other _____ |
13. List the ones which you use:

14. How is your home heated? fireplace _____ stove _____
 other _____

15. What fuel do you use? wood _____ coal _____ gas _____
other _____
16. How is your house lighted? electricity _____ gas _____
kerosene _____ other _____
17. Do you have a steam pressure cooker? _____
18. Do you have a sewing machine? _____ Is it in good condition?

Part III

1. Does your family make a budget? _____
2. Do you know the amount of your family income? _____
3. If so, how much is it? per month _____ per year _____
4. Are you given an allowance by your family? _____ how much? _____
5. Is it weekly _____ or monthly _____
6. Do you earn your spending money? _____
7. How do you earn your spending money?
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. beauty culture _____ | 5. house work _____ |
| 2. caring for children _____ | 6. laundry work _____ |
| 3. cooking _____ | 7. sewing _____ |
| 4. working in field _____ | 8. other _____ |
8. Do you keep account of the money you spend? _____
9. What do you do with your earnings? Spend on yourself _____,
give to family _____ both _____
10. What do you spend your earnings or allowance for?
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. clothing _____ | 5. school lunch _____ |
| 2. cosmetics _____ | 6. school supplies _____ |
| 3. hair _____ | 7. shoes _____ |
| 4. hose _____ | 8. other _____ |
11. Do you keep account of the money you spend? _____

Part IV

Below are listed a number of activities which girls do in their homes. Make a check in the appropriate column opposite each activity.

| Food Activities | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|--|------------|--------------|-------|
| | : | : | : |
| 1. Plan breakfast | : | : | : |
| 2. Prepare breakfast | : | : | : |
| 3. Scrape and stack dishes | : | : | : |
| 4. Wash dishes | : | : | : |
| 5. Wash and wipe dishes | : | : | : |
| 6. Plan evening meals | : | : | : |
| 7. Prepare evening meals | : | : | : |
| 8. Plan lunch | : | : | : |
| 9. Prepare lunch | : | : | : |
| 10. Pack school lunch | : | : | : |
| 11. Set the table | : | : | : |
| 12. Care for the garbage | : | : | : |
| | : | : | : |
| Housekeeping Activities | : | : | : |
| | : | : | : |
| 1. Build fire in range | : | : | : |
| 2. Care for entire house | : | : | : |
| 3. Care for dining room | : | : | : |
| 4. Care for living room | : | : | : |
| 5. Care for porches | : | : | : |
| 6. Care for plants | : | : | : |
| 7. Care for the yard | : | : | : |
| 8. Care for the bath room | : | : | : |
| 9. Clean your bedroom | : | : | : |
| 10. Clean cupboard & pantry | : | : | : |
| 11. Clean the sink | : | : | : |
| 12. Make your own bed | : | : | : |
| 13. Make beds for other family members | : | : | : |
| 14. Scrub the kitchen | : | : | : |
| 15. Sweep the kitchen | : | : | : |
| 16. Wash windows | : | : | : |
| 17. Work in the garden | : | : | : |
| 18. Other | : | : | : |
| | : | : | : |
| Buying Activities | : | : | : |
| | : | : | : |
| 1. Cereals | : | : | : |
| 2. Canned fruits | : | : | : |
| 3. Fresh fruits | : | : | : |

| Buying Activities, Concluded | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|--|------------|--------------|-------|
| 4. Meats _____ | : | : | : |
| 5. Canned vegetables _____ | : | : | : |
| 6. Fresh vegetables _____ | : | : | : |
| 7. Ready-made clothing _____ | : | : | : |
| 8. Piece goods _____ | : | : | : |
| 9. Hats _____ | : | : | : |
| 10. Hose _____ | : | : | : |
| 11. Jewelry _____ | : | : | : |
| 12. Pocket books _____ | : | : | : |
| 13. Shoes _____ | : | : | : |
| 14. Underwear _____ | : | : | : |
| Clothing Activities | : | : | : |
| 1. Crochet _____ | : | : | : |
| 2. Darn hosiery _____ | : | : | : |
| 3. Do embroidery work _____ | : | : | : |
| 4. Dye clothing _____ | : | : | : |
| 5. Knit garments _____ | : | : | : |
| 6. Make over clothing _____ | : | : | : |
| 7. Make rag rugs _____ | : | : | : |
| 8. Patch your own clothes _____ | : | : | : |
| 9. Remove stains _____ | : | : | : |
| 10. Sew on sewing machine _____ | : | : | : |
| 11. Shorten or lengthen garments _____ | : | : | : |
| 12. Other _____ | : | : | : |
| Laundry Activities | : | : | : |
| 1. Clean your clothing _____ | : | : | : |
| 2. Do the family washing _____ | : | : | : |
| 3. Do your own washing _____ | : | : | : |
| 4. Do the family ironing _____ | : | : | : |
| 5. Do your own ironing _____ | : | : | : |
| 6. Press cottons & linens _____ | : | : | : |
| 7. Press wool & silk _____ | : | : | : |
| 8. Wash silk hose _____ | : | : | : |
| 9. Wash silk underwear _____ | : | : | : |
| 10. Other _____ | : | : | : |
| Care of Children | : | : | : |
| 1. Bathe little children _____ | : | : | : |
| 2. Feed little children _____ | : | : | : |
| 3. Prepare food for children _____ | : | : | : |

| Care of Children, Concluded | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|--|------------|--------------|-------|
| 4. Play with little children | : | : | : |
| 5. Tell stories to little children | : | : | : |
| 6. Other | : | : | : |
| Home Care of the Sick | : | : | : |
| 1. Bathe the patient in bed | : | : | : |
| 2. Care for patient | : | : | : |
| 3. Give first aid for burns | : | : | : |
| 4. Give first aid for cuts | : | : | : |
| 5. Give first aid to one who has fainted | : | : | : |
| 6. Make bed for the patient | : | : | : |
| 7. Prepare food for the sick | : | : | : |
| 8. Other | : | : | : |

Check the foods which you prepare and which are eaten by your family.

| Bread | Do you pre- pare it | Do you like it | Is it liked by family | No. of times served-week |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Biscuits | : | : | : | : |
| 2. Corn bread | : | : | : | : |
| 3. Corn meal muffins | : | : | : | : |
| 4. Flour muffins | : | : | : | : |
| 5. Pancakes | : | : | : | : |
| 6. Light bread | : | : | : | : |
| 7. Light rolls | : | : | : | : |
| 8. Toast | : | : | : | : |
| 9. Waffles | : | : | : | : |
| Cereals | : | : | : | : |
| 1. Cream of wheat | : | : | : | : |
| 2. Corn flakes | : | : | : | : |
| 3. Grits | : | : | : | : |
| 4. Rice | : | : | : | : |
| 5. Oatmeal | : | : | : | : |
| 6. Post toasties | : | : | : | : |
| 7. Puffed rice | : | : | : | : |
| 8. Ralston | : | : | : | : |
| 9. Shredded wheat | : | : | : | : |
| 10. Wheat flakes | : | : | : | : |
| 11. Other | : | : | : | : |

| Beverages | Do you pre- pare it | Do you like it | Is it liked by family | No. of times served-week |
|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Cocoa | | | | |
| 2. Coffee | | | | |
| 3. Fruit juice | | | | |
| 4. Milk | | | | |
| 5. Postum | | | | |
| 6. Tea | | | | |
| 7. Tomato juice | | | | |
| 8. Other | | | | |
| Fruits | | | | |
| 1. Apples | | | | |
| 2. Bananas | | | | |
| 3. Dried fruits | | | | |
| 4. Figs | | | | |
| 5. Grapes | | | | |
| 6. Grapefruit | | | | |
| 7. Lemons | | | | |
| 8. Oranges | | | | |
| 9. Pears | | | | |
| 10. Peaches | | | | |
| 11. Plums | | | | |
| 12. Other | | | | |
| Desserts | | | | |
| 1. Cakes | | | | |
| 2. Gelatin desserts | | | | |
| 3. Frozen | | | | |
| 4. Pies | | | | |
| 5. Puddings | | | | |
| 6. Other | | | | |
| Vegetables | | | | |
| 1. Beans (string) | | | | |
| 2. Beans (navy) | | | | |
| 3. Beets | | | | |
| 4. Cabbage | | | | |
| 5. Carrots | | | | |
| 6. Greens (collard) | | | | |
| 7. Okra | | | | |
| 8. Peas | | | | |
| 9. Potatoes | | | | |
| 10. Spinach | | | | |
| 11. Squash | | | | |

| Vegetables, Concluded | Do you pre- pare it | Do you like it | Is it liked by family | No. of times served-week |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 12. Tomatoes | | | | |
| 13. Turnips | | | | |
| 14. Other | | | | |
| Meats & Proteins | | | | |
| 1. Bacon | | | | |
| 2. Beef | | | | |
| 3. Cheese | | | | |
| 4. Chicken | | | | |
| 5. Eggs | | | | |
| 6. Ham | | | | |
| 7. Fresh pork | | | | |
| 8. Fish | | | | |
| 9. Liver | | | | |
| 10. Salt pork | | | | |
| 11. Other | | | | |
| Salads | | | | |
| 1. Fruit | | | | |
| 2. Meat | | | | |
| 3. Vegetable | | | | |
| 4. Other | | | | |

Below are listed articles which girls make in their homes. Make a check in the appropriate column opposite each item that you make.

| Items | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|--------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| 1. Blouses | | | |
| 2. Cotton dresses | | | |
| 3. Linen dresses | | | |
| 4. Silk dresses | | | |
| 5. Wool dresses | | | |
| 6. House coats | | | |
| 7. Smocks | | | |
| 8. Skirts | | | |
| 9. Sheets | | | |
| 10. Slips | | | |
| 11. Suits | | | |
| 12. Dish towels | | | |
| 13. Dresser Scarfs | | | |
| 14. Luncheon Sets | | | |
| 15. Pajamas | | | |

| Items | Frequently | Occasionally | Never |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|-------|
| 16. Panties _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 17. Pillow cases _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 18. Curtains _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 19. Other _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

1. How do you obtain your clothes? Buy _____ Exchange for labor
Gifts _____

2. How do you obtain your food? Buy _____ Exchange for labor _____
Gifts _____

3. Where do you purchase your food?

1. Commissary _____
2. Peddler _____
3. Chain store _____
4. Independant grocer _____
5. Roadside market _____

Your clothing?

1. Chain store _____
2. General merchandise
store _____
3. Department store _____
4. Mail order store _____
5. Rummage sales _____

4. How do you pay for your food?

1. Cash _____
2. Weekly _____
3. Monthly _____
4. Six months _____
5. Once per year _____
6. Work _____

Your clothing?

1. Cash _____
2. Weekly _____
3. Monthly _____
4. Six months _____
5. Once per year _____
6. Work _____

Part V

1. Of what religious organizations are you a member?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. B. Y. P. U. _____ | 4. Epworth League _____ |
| 2. Choir _____ | 5. Sunday School _____ |
| 3. Christian Endeavor _____ | 6. Other _____ |
| | 7. Other _____ |

2. What organizations do you belong to or have been a member of?

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Girl Reserve _____ | 5. 4-H club _____ |
| 2. Girl scouts _____ | 6. Pep club _____ |
| 3. Home economics club _____ | 7. Social club _____ |
| 4. Literary club _____ | 8. Other _____ |

3. Check favorite ways of spending your leisure time.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Attending movies _____ | 9. Picnicing _____ |
| 2. Basket ball _____ | 10. Riding bicycle _____ |
| 3. Dancing _____ | 11. Skating _____ |
| 4. Fishing _____ | 12. Studying _____ |
| 5. Listening to the radio _____ | 13. Singing _____ |
| 6. Parties _____ | 14. Tennis _____ |

Ways of spending leisure time (Concluded)

7. Playing cards _____ 15. Other _____
 8. Playing musical instrument _____ 16. Other _____
4. How many books have you read in the past twelve months? _____
5. How were these books obtained? Home library _____ School library _____
 Public library _____ Borrowed from friend _____
 Other _____
6. List the ones you liked best:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |
7. What magazines do you subscribe for in your home?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |
8. What is your favorite magazine? _____
9. Does your family subscribe for a newspaper? _____
 Do you read it? _____
10. How many nights have you spent away from your home? _____
11. How many miles have you been away from home? _____
12. Do you take a summer vacation? _____
13. Where have you spent your vacations?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |
14. Do you have a radio in your home? _____ piano _____
 phonograph _____ other musical instrument _____
15. How do you spend your time after school?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |
16. How do you spend your time in the mornings before school?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 6. _____ |
17. How do you spend your time on Saturday during the school year?
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |

18. How do you spend your time on Sundays?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

19. How often do you change your underwear? in summer _____
in winter _____

20. How often do you bathe? in summer _____ in winter _____

21. How often do you have a thorough medical examination? _____
dental examination _____

22. What kind of dental work do you have done? _____